

BUCK'S POOR TIPS

BY WHICH THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN DELUDED.

THE CARPET-BAGGER'S CAREER

May Be Cut Short Because of His Lack of Discretion—The President Making Personal Inquiries to Help Himself.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—[Special.]—The account in SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION of Carpet-Bagger Buck's billy goat namesake at the Gress zoo being "ripped up the back" by Maggie Muldoon, the boxing bear, was read with great interest by Georgians here. Indeed, the unanimous opinion here is that the end of his rope, and that he will soon find himself "ripped up the back" by that administration. He will also find himself no longer the republican boss in Georgia. E. Angier, Georgia republican here, says, will be his successor as chairman of the Georgia republican committee. He will be the choice of the better element of republicans in Georgia, and is the man favored by some of the great republicans of Georgia, who have within ten years past, taken little interest in politics. Some of these men have been here recently, and have thrown a bright light upon the situation in Georgia.

HARRISON NOT PLEASED.—It also comes straight from even Harrison is learning a few things, and that Buck's influence with the administration in future will not be powerful as it has been in the past. Seeing his schemes to indict certain Georgia cities with worthless negro postmasters, some very prominent republicans and high tariff democrats have written here, and given the administration some very good advice, which is possible will be adopted. In that event neither Athens or Americus will have negro postmasters, although the Americans one has been appointed. However, his confirmation by the senate is pending.

WANAMAKER APOLOGIZES.—Mr. Wanamaker has taken occasion to apologize for his mean reference to Athens in his recent conversation with Mr. Carlton. He stated to Mr. Carlton today that it was simply intended as a joke, and he was very sorry to see the publicity his statement had gained. Mr. Wanamaker has seen all the comments of the Georgia press on him recently, and has received a large number of letters from Georgia merchants, stating that his business houses would be boycotted if negro postmasters were appointed in Georgia. He is very sorry about the entire matter, and has been profuse in his explanation to Senator Colquitt and other Georgians who called at the department today. He says he has no object in making enemies anywhere, and he does not intend to do so. He, of course, was compelled to look to men of his own party to recommend men for office, and if unacceptable persons had been recommended, he would be glad to make suitable appointments, but of course, intended to give the offices to republicans.

Senator Colquitt says he feels very confident that the appointment of Dudley as postmaster at Americus will be withdrawn. In that event the postoffice will go to Colonel J. L. Brown's son, who is a resident of Americus. Indeed Wanamaker left the impression upon the minds of those who called today that he would not put any negroes in important Georgia postoffices. However, they will know definitely in a few days.

SENATOR BLAIR'S LONG SPEECH.—Senator Blair has been consuming the time of the senate for four days speaking on his educational bill. He has tired the senators out and the chances of the bill passing are vanishing every day. Indeed, the opponents of the bill are working quietly but vigorously to defeat it in the senate. Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, said today he believed the bill would be defeated by one or two votes. He has made a thorough canvass of the senate and is certain of forty votes against it, while he feels very confident that his list will be swelled to forty-four, which will be two more votes than are necessary to kill it. Nearly all the southern senators will vote against it this time. Indeed, Senators Colquitt and Hamilton of Georgia will be the only southern senators who will cast their votes for this bill.

THE NEW RULES.—The new code of rules has been under discussion for two days in the house, but there has been no excitement, and the majority of speeches have been empty benches. Today Reed's lieutenant, Cannon, of Illinois, tried to gag the democrats and stop debate by introducing a resolution to have a vote at 1 o'clock tomorrow. Reed had ordered this, but his own party would not sustain him, and adopted an amendment offered by Springer, a democrat, for the vote to be taken Friday evening. Reed was somewhat mollified at this almost unanimous bolt of the party, and Cannon plainly showed his anger by insisting on an aye and no vote, but his own men even refused to allow this, and the democrats cheered him down. Reed is now for the present, sick or well, to be present tomorrow at 1 o'clock, and he now fears that he will be unable to get enough of the sick out on Friday evening to carry the vote at 1 o'clock, to have a republican quorum present. He is anxious to pass his rules without resorting to the arbitrary and unconstitutional power of counting a quorum present when a quorum is not recorded as voting. E. W. B.

A VICTORY FOR SPRINGER.

The Republicans Aid the Democrats in Suppressing the Gag.—The journal of yesterday's proceedings, containing the yeas and nays upon which the speaker counted a quorum, was read. The democrats would not by their silence acquiesce in its approval, and a roll call was rendered necessary. It was approved—yeas 150, nays 1 (Mr. Buckalew), the speaker counting a quorum.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, called up for consideration the proposed code of rules, and he offered a resolution providing that general debate shall close at 1 o'clock tomorrow, and that after debate under the five-minute rule the previous question shall be considered as ordered at 1 o'clock tomorrow.

viding that the general debate shall proceed until tomorrow, after which the code shall be considered under the five minute rule until 5 o'clock Friday, when the previous question shall be considered as ordered.

This resolution was adopted, without objection, and Mr. Cannon good naturedly crossed over to the democratic side and congratulated his colleague upon its success.

After an hour's discussion the house committee on elections this morning, by a strict party vote, decided to recommend that the house unseat Pendleton and seat Atkinson as representative from the first West Virginia district. Chairman Howell will present the majority report to the house as soon as the rules are disposed of, and probably Mr. O'Fallon will submit the views of the minority.

In his opinion the rights of the minority were ended when that minority had expressed its opposition to the measure, had recorded its vote against it and had protested to the country. He knew of no other God-given or constitutionally given right of the minority, or constitutionally given right of the minority, to prevent the one-man power from ruling over the house as had been the case in the forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses, when the speaker had declined to recognize motions for the passage of the tobacco tax bill, the Blair educational bill and the general pension bills. The democrats were here today to obstruct legislation.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, characterized the proposed code as being a complete revolution in parliamentary procedure, extraordinary in its character, and a complete antagonism to the clause providing that 100 members shall constitute a quorum in committee of whole, declaring that this provision would place great appropriation bills at the mercy of a handful of the majority. He spoke of various occasions upon which resort to filibustering methods had been of benefit to the country, and referred, with much emphasis, to the defeat of the once bill by the minority, under the lead of Samuel J. Randall, and he declared that Mr. Randall's course at that time would crown his memory with honor as long as the records of congress would survive.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, defended the proposed code and argued the necessity of its rules, which would give to the majority power to take affirmative action.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, said that he would not attempt to argue in detail the merits and violent changes in the rules. He made war upon it as a change in the system of the procedure of the house, because he thought that he could see through the motives behind it.

To-day Mr. Reed represented more clearly and fairly than any other man the scheme and purpose and determination of his party. Gentlemen on the other side had to admit that the only rights of the minority were to discuss and amend, but as far as the democratic minority was concerned one of their rights was to protect the public treasury.

Pending further debate, the house (in accordance with the resolution offered by Mr. Springer) at 5 o'clock took a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The debate on the rules will continue tomorrow. At 5 o'clock the house will take a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

TAYLOR TOO BRASH.

ATLANTA'S COLORED LAWYER TAKES ON A NEW WRINKLE

AND DINES AT THE RIGGS HOTEL

Congressman Grimes, Who Happens to Be His Vis-a-Vis, Quits the Hotel—A Genuine Sensation—Other Gossip.

Atlanta's colored lawyer has succeeded at last in getting before the public. He took a seat at the same table with Congressman Grimes in a Washington hotel yesterday. Taylor finished his meal, but Mr. Grimes did not.

In fact, Mr. Grimes will hereafter take his meals at another hotel, while the Riggs house will be left to Taylor and his friends.



WHO TAYLOR IS.

Taylor is somewhat of a ginger cake color. He was born about forty years ago in Alabama. Always polite and possessed of sufficient dignity, he knew on which side his bread was buttered. Senator Pugh, of Alabama, added the boy in securing an education, and later on, when a minister to Liberia was wanted, the senator recommended Taylor to President Cleveland.

And thus it became: "Hon. C. H. J. Taylor." The climate did not agree with the colored statesman, and he returned to America. He practiced law in Kansas City, was in demand as a democratic campaign orator, and had smooth sailing everywhere. He wound up by locating in Atlanta, where he was treated cleverly by bench and bar.

His northern trip. The one weakness of Taylor was his overweening desire to be read from on every occasion. He had articles for newspapers, and resolutions for conventions always in stock. He left the city several weeks ago to attend the colored convention in Chicago. He promptly withdrew from the body because there were not enough southern negroes in it. Passing eastward, he got into the Washington convention. Here again he had a speech to make and a resolution to offer. He got into the Associated Press, and was juicy meat for the special correspondent.

But the following story gives the latest: WASHINGTON, February 11.—[Special.]—C. H. J. Taylor, Atlanta's colored lawyer, is the cause of a genuine sensation here. Last evening he shocked the guests of the Riggs house, one of the most swell hotels in Washington, by walking into the hotel and taking dinner. He was the guest of Nat McKay, a New Yorker who has a big claim pending before congress. McKay carried him into the dining-room without first exhibiting him to the clerk or registering him. The head waiter conducted him to the table at which Mr. Grimes and other gentlemen sat. As soon as his presence was noted, Mr. Grimes and a number of others retired from the dining-room, setting their bills and left the restaurant to the colored lawyer. Indeed everyone was indignant, and it is probable there will be a general exodus from the hotel. Taylor has been well treated here, and has succeeded in getting himself interviewed very generally, but he has gone a step too far, although McKay should be censured for making him his guest at the hotel.

A SENSIBLE NEGRO.—Taylor is not without his recompense, however, as prominent northern papers have given him the New York Herald prints the following editorial:

Mr. C. H. J. Taylor, of Atlanta, a well-known lawyer, one of the very few of his race who is a member of the bar of the supreme court, was a delegate to the recent negro convention at Washington. He sends us a very interesting letter, which we print elsewhere, in which he shows how the convention was made up and the different opinions held by the delegates. He asserts that a fair proportion of the delegates represented no constituency, but wrote their own credentials; that, for instance, the delegate for Oklahoma never saw Oklahoma, and that a large number of other delegates whom he names were office-seekers and hangers-on in Washington.

For this reason he thinks it a mistake in the Herald to regard this convention as in any way representing the colored people of the country. Mr. Taylor adds some remarks upon the situation of the southern negroes and their relations to the whites which are so sensible that the convention would have done well to be guided by him and those who think with him.

It is pleasant to know that there are two opinions among the blacks on political questions, and that there are men of sense like Mr. Taylor who totally disagree with the action of the recent convention. We wish very much that Mr. Taylor and men of his stamp would call a convention and have a show of hands on their side.

Senator Edmunds's Utah School Bill. WASHINGTON, February 11.—The bill introduced by Senator Edmunds today to provide a public school system for Utah is a most elaborate and comprehensive measure and with great minuteness provides about all the legislation necessary for the conduct of school affairs in the territory. One of the objects of the bill is to diminish Mormon influence and it is hoped that this will be gradually secured with the spread of intelligence among the youth of the territory. Instruction is to be given in temperance, manners and morals, in addition to the usual public school duties. No sectarian or denominational books shall be used or sectarian doctrines taught. Complete machinery for governing the school system and a financial scheme for its support is provided.

HAWES' SECOND WIFE

FOR WHOM POSSESSION HE SLEW HIS FIRST.

TELLS THE STORY OF HER MARRIAGE

And Utterly Repudiates Dick Hawes as a Monster—A Pathetic Talk—The Trial of John Wylie—Other News.

COLUMBUS, Miss., February 11.—[Special.]—Since Dick Hawes was taken from the side of his bride six hours to answer the charge of murdering his first wife and his two children, scores of reporters and correspondents have tried in vain to interview the young lady he married.

THE LADY'S STORY.—Miss May S. Storey, that was her maiden name, is now living quietly at the home of her parents in this city. Here your correspondent, by strategy, secured an interview in which she tells the whole story how she once loved Dick Hawes, and how she hated him when she learned of his crimes. When she first commenced to talk about the affair, she said:

"I try to forget. People say I bear up bravely, but I had to do it. If I had given way to the terrible grief that was breaking my heart, it would have killed my old father. You know he opposed the marriage, and when the blow came it almost killed him. For his sake I have tried to bear it bravely. The subject is never mentioned at home now. You have seen father—his gray hairs? That awful trouble caused it."

"Do I love that man? 'Not! Not! God forbid! I hate him. He is the man I loved. I loved a man who looked like Mr. Hawes, but I never loved a monster—then in human shape.'"

Then she described at length how Hawes had represented that he was a widower with only one child, and how he deceived even her father by exhibiting a bogus decree of divorce. She told of the wedding, and how happy she was when they started on their bridal tour. When Hawes was arrested, on their arrival in Birmingham, he sent her to a hotel, in charge of a friend, and it was two hours before she was told of the charge against him. Speaking of this, she said:

"I could not believe it. It seemed too horrible. I thought I was dreaming. That night I did not close my eyes in sleep, my brain was in a whirl. I did not know what to believe, or what to do. As long as I remained in Birmingham I seemed to be in some sort of a horrible trance. My father had heard of it all. In fact, he had heard about it before I knew the truth, and he telegraphed me to come home. I reached home at last—it seemed an age since I left it—and found a relief in tears. It was several days before I could think no more of the matter calmly or talk about it. Oh, it was terrible, terrible. I read the papers—read all about the finding of those bodies in the lake, of the terrible riot at the jail—everything. Read all the evidence against Mr. Hawes, my husband."

HE WAS A MONSTER.—"Then my dream was over. The man I loved was dead, and in his place I saw a monster in human shape. All the love in my heart was dead. My confidence in men was destroyed forever. No man can be trusted. As long as I live I shall never place any confidence in man again. The very moment I fully realized the horrors of my terrible crime, then I loved him no more. My heart was dead. The character of the man I loved was so different from that of this man Hawes, I can never think of them as one and the same."

"Do you think Hawes still loves you?" "No, no. He never loved me. I am sure he could not have loved me with a pure love, or he would never have subjected me to the terrible ordeal which I was compelled to pass. He must have known that sooner or later I would learn the truth, and I don't believe he could have thought for a moment that I would love him when I learned his true character."

"Have you ever written him a letter or a message of any kind?" "No, not one line. I have never sent him any message or written him one word since I learned the truth."

A DIVORCE PROCURED.—"You have obtained a divorce?" "Yes, papa brought the suit last February and I was granted a divorce in March. There is a bill before the state legislature now to allow me to resume my maiden name. I am told that it will surely pass in a few days now. I will be so glad when it does. I am trying so hard to forget the terrible past, and when my old name is legally my own again, I think it will help me to forget. No one calls me anything but Miss Storey now, but they say that it will not be mine legally until the legislature passes this bill. I could not bear for anyone to call me by that name. I would insult them if they would. The sound of that name is shameful to me."

ANNOUNCED BY REPORTERS.—"Have you been much annoyed by reporters?" "Hundreds of them, it seems to me, have been to see me, but I refused to see them. I have never talked to a reporter. Papa would not let them enter the house. Some of them went away and printed such awful stories. There was not a word of truth in any of them. One reporter came all the way from New York, but I would not see him. He tried to talk to papa, but papa would not talk to him about the matter."

HER PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.—"What are your plans for the future, Miss Storey?" "I am going to learn telegraphy and then I will work ever so hard to try and forget the terrible past. But sometimes I think my whole future is ruined. Wherever I go people will point at me and say, there goes the woman who married Dick Hawes. When I think of his crimes and what is to be his fate, and the fact that my life was once linked with his, sometimes I think it will kill me. People will never forget me. They will never cease to talk about me, and I am afraid they will not let me forget if I could. Oh, I shudder with horror every time I think of always being pointed out to strangers, and talked about as the woman who married Dick Hawes. It is terrible. The people here in Columbus have been very kind. They never talk to me about it now, but I am afraid I go on the streets I cannot help but feel that every one is looking at me, and talking about me. Sometimes as I pass a crowd on the street, I hear people say:

"That is she." "There she goes." "And then, without turning my head, I know everyone is staring at me. Sometimes I start out to go some where, and when I hear people talking this way, and see them looking at me, I go back home, and alone in my room I cry for an hour. I tell you, sometimes it seems that my punishment is greater than I can bear. Before papa and mama I try to bear

up bravely for their sakes. The terrible affair is never mentioned at home now."

FEELS NO INTEREST IN HAWES.—"Have you heard about the confession Hawes made?" "Yes, I read about it in the papers, but it does not interest me. I don't care what he confesses now. I know what he did, and I don't care to know any more. I don't feel the slightest interest in any confession or statement he may make. I don't care to read them or hear what he says."

"You have no sympathy for him?" "None." "And the flash of the brown eyes showed that she meant just what she said."

"I suppose you will be glad to get away from Columbus?" "I don't know. I thought once I would. I thought I could go away somewhere where no one would know me or my story, but I realize now that it is impossible. Whenever I go that awful story will precede me. People will know me, and it will be no relief to be among strangers."

THE REPORTER WAS HUMAN.—When I saw Miss Storey I could understand the mad infatuation of Dick Hawes, which made him desperate, ready to do anything to win such a prize. She is of that rare type of southern beauty, of which the poets sing and novelists rave. She is not tall, but as graceful as a Greek goddess. Her hair is a beautiful glossy brown, with golden gleams here and there as the light falls on it. Her eyes are a beautiful dark brown, and are shaded with heavy, dark eyebrows and lashes. They flash with intelligence and as she talks they become wonderfully expressive.

JOHN WYLIE'S TRIAL.—Has Been Postponed by Consent Until the Seventeenth Instant.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 11.—[Special.]—The preliminary trial of John Wylie has again been postponed. By agreement between the solicitor and Wylie's attorney the case was passed until the 17th.

Jim Hawes had another interview with Dick today, but the prisoner had little to say and told nothing new.

IS JOHN WYLIE GUILTY?—He is Not.

Has Dick Hawes lied, or told the truth? The universal belief almost is that Wylie is not guilty, and should be released at once.

However, there are some who think otherwise. Wylie has now been a prisoner since Friday, last, and during that time Hawes has denied and reaffirmed his story a half dozen times—so often has he changed it that no one knows what to think.

When the condemned man first told the story, his brother and Sheriff Smith were deeply impressed with it. Hawes talked as if a dying man could talk, his words, his manner and his face carrying a conviction with them. At times his words were broken by distressing sobs, while tears were constantly flowing down his cheeks. Apart from the horrible death awaiting him there was in his conduct which made his story sound true.

And yet when his attorney, Colonel Tallaferra, asked him about the confession twenty-four hours later, Hawes denied having made one.

Then when brought face to face with Wylie he again repudiated the confession. Monday afternoon, however, when his brother, Mr. Jim Hawes, called to see him, the prisoner, crying piteously, reaffirmed his confession.

It now remains to be seen what he will say when Wylie has his preliminary trial. Wylie's arrest has shown that he has more friends than even he knew, and if he is convicted he will make a hard fight for him. Now begin to think that the railroad conductor is being persecuted, and say that his arrest several months ago was a gross outrage. Mr. McGuire, of the Western Railway of Alabama, under whom Wylie was working at the time of his arrest, is indignant, and says:

"John Wylie never had anything to do with that murder more than I had and Dick Hawes is simply playing a scheme to prolong his life. I think Wylie has been badly treated and ought to be turned out. If he has been guilty, he had plenty of time to go away."

Mr. John Patterson, superintendent of the Union Street Railway company, was a passenger conductor on the Georgia Pacific railway when the murder occurred, and now says:

"John Wylie had nothing to do with that murder, more than I had and Dick Hawes is simply playing a scheme to prolong his life. I think Wylie has been badly treated and ought to be turned out. If he has been guilty, he had plenty of time to go away."

Mr. Smith, in behalf of the home government, and his party, expressed himself satisfied that Mr. Parnell had proved the letters to be forgeries, and consented that the word "forged" should be inserted as Mr. Parnell proposed.

TACKLING THE TIMES

ON THE OPENING DAY OF PARLIAMENT.

GLADSTONE AND PARNELL SPEAK

On the Motion to Declare the Times Committee a Branch of Privilege in Publishing the Forgeries.

LONDON, February 11.—Parliament re-assembled today. In the house of commons Sir James Ferguson, under foreign secretary, promised to lay on the table at an early day papers relating to Portugal and South Africa. Sir William Harcourt offered a motion declaring that the London Times, in publishing the forged Pigott letters, was guilty of a breach of privilege, committed during one session, could be punished during another session. He said: Since the suit for libel has been decided in favor of Mr. Parnell, and the Times has admitted that the letters used as cover to assault on him were forgeries, the house is afforded an absolutely sure basis, whereon to act. It is a gross and obvious violation of the publication of forgeries on the day when the coercion bill had its second reading was to influence the division in parliament. It was a gross and palpable breach of the house. A more flagrant breach of privilege could not be made. Some reparation should be made for this use of poisoned weapons. He urged that all sides should unite in brand with the stigma of parliamentary reprobation this practice of the act of political forgery.

Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered as he rose, spoke in support of the motion. He said he could not consider that the Times' offense against the house had been purged by the apologies which had been made before Mr. Parnell. The commission, though Sir Richard Webster, while apologizing, grossly exaggerated the original offense. He said that Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered as he rose, spoke in support of the motion. He said he could not consider that the Times' offense against the house had been purged by the apologies which had been made before Mr. Parnell. The commission, though Sir Richard Webster, while apologizing, grossly exaggerated the original offense. He said that Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered as he rose, spoke in support of the motion. He said he could not consider that the Times' offense against the house had been purged by the apologies which had been made before Mr. Parnell. The commission, though Sir Richard Webster, while apologizing, grossly exaggerated the original offense.

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## OLD MEN LIVE THERE

AN ALABAMA RESORT FOR AGED PATRIARCHS.

Some of the Old Men Who Live in Chambers County—Natives Who Have Moved to Atlanta—LaFayette's Growth.

LA FAYETTE, Ala., February 11.—[Special.] LaFayette presents quite a lively appearance. It has received up to this date very large quantities of cotton, and those who visit it know best that it will receive during the season 20,000 bales. For a Georgian to come across the line from Troup county to Chambers county, the transition is so gentle, the soil so similar and the growth thereon so strong in its resemblance to that in Troup county, and the manners, customs and habits of the people in Chambers county would so strongly and strikingly resemble those of the people of Troup county, that the Georgian who crosses the line into Alabama, feels perfectly at home.

But LaFayette has a history, and so has Chambers county. A visitor may take his seat in the courthouse, and before a great while he will see a gentleman, the very picture of health, good health, as straight and as erect as an Indian; his locks are snarled, frosted, but not snow-white. He will ask one near by "who is that?"

"Why, that my dear sir, is Judge Richards—Evan G. Richards. He was born in 1808, commenced voting in 1823, voted for Andrew Jackson then and has voted every time since, and has never failed to vote the democratic ticket. He is now eighty-four years of age and has perfect health. He is the father of S. M. Richards, the editor and proprietor of the LaFayette Sun. He has been a true and consistent Christian since early life."

AN OLD FRIEND.  
"Why, my dear sir," says the visitor, "there comes another old man. Who is he?"  
"That, that, sir, is Mr. J. S. Prather, Sr., the father of Colonel J. S. Prather, of Atlanta, Ga. He is ninety-four years of age, lives three miles from town, and has perfect health. He is a true and consistent Christian since early life."

"Why," says the visitor, "I live in Atlanta."

"You do, eh? Well, Elliott H. Muse, of that city, who is now quite an aged man, went from LaFayette to Atlanta. He was for twenty-four years in the chambers county circuit court in this county, and lived right here in this town. He is a brother-in-law of Jesse Boring, the eminent divine of Georgia, who in the 40's visited him here and preached for us. He is the father of Miss Anna Muse, who is a missionary to China, and J. J. Meador married his wife here, and lived here, and the Brock brothers lived here and several others who now live in Atlanta once lived here. Right across over there lives Mrs. Goss, who is ninety-eight years of age."

TO DRAIN THE SWAMP.

MACON, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Today a large number of the land owners of the swamp on Fort Valley below Macon, and at the Hotel Lanier to discuss plans for draining the swamp, utilizing the hard-wood timber for manufacturing purposes, and reclaiming the land for agricultural use.

The scheme, if carried out, will benefit Macon greatly from a standpoint of health, and financially, and will prove a source of great profit to the projectors. The people of Macon are greatly interested in the scheme.

Among those present at the meeting today were some of Macon's most representative citizens, to wit: J. G. Butts, C. J. Harris, J. S. Baxter, J. B. Small, J. W. Woodall, U. M. Gunn, R. S. Henry, Peter Harris, Peter Stubbs, E. W. Lucas, Thomas J. Lane, W. B. Chapman, Z. B. Wade, T. S. Massenburg, E. J. and B. S. Nelson.

Mr. A. G. Butts, the well-known map publisher, was elected chairman, and Judge Charles J. Harris, of the circuit court, was chosen secretary. Addresses were made by several gentlemen. Mr. A. G. Butts stated that by surveys, inspections, etc., it has been shown that there is five million of acres of hard-wood timber, suitable for manufacturing purposes, in the swamps between Macon and Hawkinsville, such woods as white oak, poplar, sweet gum, beech, tupelo, maple, hickory, ash, sycamore, birch and others. The plans for organizing and operating were discussed, to wit: One to organize a joint stock company, putting in the timber interests of each land owner, as a basis for the capital stock of the company, and then sell out to some large timber company needing these hard woods. The other plan is for the land owners to organize the joint stock company, and then put in some mills and place the timber on the market themselves. The general proposed plan of operating is as follows:

To erect one or more saw mills on each side of the river. These lands extend for some ten or fifteen miles from Macon on either side of the Ocmulgee river. Trains will be run from the lines of the different railroads which pass through or near the swamp. Three roads now pass through it, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, the Georgia Southern and Florida, and the Southwestern in the immediate neighborhood of these lands. A floating saw mill might also be constructed on the river, which will probably be opened up for navigation at an early date, and the timber could be carried out on floats or rafts. The cost of these mills will be from \$3,000 to \$4,000 each. There is already a large local demand for the woods. It is more than probable that a large saw mill will also be established in Macon, and the different railroads will become large consumers of these woods.

Judge Charles J. Harris, one of the projectors of the scheme, said to THE CONSTITUTION's representative:

"This land, after the timber is cut off and the surface properly drained, will produce the finest crops in the world. The income annually from this source, would pay twenty percent on the original investment. He is one of the projectors of the scheme, and said to THE CONSTITUTION's representative:

"Not only is all this true, but underlying the loan deposited by the river, there are inexhaustible beds of the finest clay in the world. This clay will make the very best of bricks and will also furnish the material for the finest kinds of pottery."

"N. E. Pratt, formerly state geologist, told me that there was a large stratum of clay running through this swamp and extending into Twiggs and Jones counties, which was as fine for the manufacturing of pottery as any to be found in this country or in Europe. Pratt stated that he had fully tested the qualities of this deposit."

"After the timber is cut off, the land will be much more valuable than it is now. Four or five crops annually of the very finest may be cut off this land. Corn and cotton would grow luxuriantly."

"A crop of cotton, such as could be raised on this land, at no great expense, would sell right here in Macon for from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per acre."

"Then, cauliflower is a good paying crop. You can grow from 30,000 to 40,000 cello plants on an acre, and from 10,000 to 12,000 cauliflowers, and these latter sell at from twenty to twenty-five cents a head right here in our home market."

Agent English Resigns.  
MACON, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—J. A. English, agent of the Central railroad at Macon, has resigned the position, to take effect March 1st, next.

Ticket Speculators Felled.  
MACON, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—There has been considerable flurry in Macon in theater tickets tonight. The city council passed an ordinance imposing an annual license of \$100 on any person other than regular authorized agents, who sell tickets for profit. This practically amounts to prohibition.

Judge John J. Gresham has subscribed one thousand dollars to the building fund of the new Second Presbyterian brick church.

President Alexander and General Manager Gabbett visited Macon today on an inspection tour.

Nearing Georgia.  
ATHENS, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—The Georgia, Carolina and Northern is nearer Georgia soil than ever before. The grading is now being done within six miles of the Savannah river, and it is coming along rapidly. The contracts on the Georgia side will be let in a few days, and then the work will be pushed through to Atlanta.

## FLEED BY INCENDIARIES.

Two Negroes of Americus Held Charged With Arson.

AMERICUS, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Shortly before midnight last night, fire was discovered in the store of Brown & French, in the Hamil block. The department responded quickly to the alarm, and soon had the flames under control, but as the fire had been smoldering for some time, the fine stock was badly damaged by smoke and water. Upon investigation it was discovered that the store had been fired by incendiaries, who entered the building through the cellar. Bolts of cotton cloth were found spread upon the floor from the oil tanks to the elevator shaft, and this had been thoroughly saturated with kerosene before the torch was applied. Suspicion at once rested upon Monroe Adams and Joe Dudley, two negroes of bad character, and these were lodged in jail to await an investigation. Adams is believed to be the ringleader in the crime, as one of the firm has recently had trouble with him, and it is believed that the deed was done by him for revenge. The loss is estimated at \$2,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

## TWENTY NEW BUILDINGS.

Now in Course of Erection in Elberton—More to Come.

ELBERTON, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—There are over twenty new dwelling houses now going up in Elberton, and some of them are very handsome buildings. A large corps of carpenters are kept constantly busy, and more are needed. Brick and stonemasons will be in great demand as soon as spring opens, as parties who will erect business houses, and prefer waiting for spring. It was thought by many last year that Elberton was overbuilding itself in the building line, but every house is occupied, and the cry is still for more, and the prospect is now, that there will be more than twice as many houses erected this year than there was last.

The school in Elberton this year is much larger than ever before. Although there has been an epidemic of measles prevailing in the town that has kept many away, over 150 pupils are now in attendance. The number is growing every day and will doubtless reach 200 in a short time. Professor J. W. Glenn, the principal, with an excellent corps of assistants, is giving the patrons universal satisfaction.

## Ready for the Machinery.

LAGRANGE, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—The little steam yacht built by Captain Barnard and Mr. W. W. Clock, of LAGRANGE, who in the 40's visited him here and preached for us. He is the father of Miss Anna Muse, who is a missionary to China, and J. J. Meador married his wife here, and lived here, and the Brock brothers lived here and several others who now live in Atlanta once lived here. Right across over there lives Mrs. Goss, who is ninety-eight years of age."

The News from Augusta.  
AUGUSTA, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—The council will hold an important meeting tomorrow. The question of a dummy line for Augusta will come up for consideration.

Paul Chandler, of the Georgia Southern and Florida, died this morning, of congestion of the brain. He was twenty-three years of age, and a graduate of Princeton.

The Augusta, Gibson and Sanderville railway will have its annual meeting tomorrow. The road was recently purchased by Mr. Swann, of New York. It is thought that the road will be continued as president, with Major Hamilton Wilkins, of the Georgia railroad, as general manager.

The Ticket Agents in Savannah.  
SAVANNAH, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Three hundred and seventy-five railroad ticket agents divided into three classes, between Savannah and Tybee. They constituted the main body of the International Association of Railroad Ticket Agents. When they arrived from Atlanta they were taken to the DeSoto for breakfast. A drizzling rain prevented them from seeing much of the city. At 10 o'clock they went to Tybee by special train, and ate roasted oysters for two hours. At 1 o'clock they left for Jacksonville. The Central and Savannah, Florida and Western entertained the visitors while here, James E. Shaw doing the honors.

Society Anniversaries.  
ATHENS, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—The anniversaries of the Phi-Kappa and Demosthenian literary societies of the university will be held next week. These exercises are always looked forward to with great interest, and they will be well celebrated this year.

Mr. John R. Cooper, of Loganville, will deliver the anniversary oration of the Demosthenian society, and Mr. S. P. Jones, of Athens, will officiate for the Phi-Kappa on the 22d.

Handsome invitations have been sent out and a large crowd is expected to be present.

## Off for a Week's Hunt.

CARROLLTON, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—A party consisting of Hon. Lee Mandeville, A. F. Sharp, Frank Sharp, D. F. New, Bob Blalock, of this city, and Mr. Steel, of Inman County, company, Atlanta, left today for a hunt in the swamps of the Georgia Southern and Florida, near Carrollton, for a week's hunt. A big time is expected.

James Roberts Mortally Wounded.  
WAYCROSS, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—At Nahant, on the Brunswick and Western railway, today, James Roberts was mortally wounded by Jerry Mumford. Roberts was brought here for medical attention, and after a prominent physician made an examination pronounced his case fatal. He is not expected to survive till morning.

Toccoa to Have a Bank.  
TOCCOA, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—The Toccoa bank is now a certainty. \$50,000 has been subscribed. Everything is being put in readiness. A vault is being built and a splendid safe ordered. The stockholders will meet on March 1st and elect officers. It is likely that Mr. R. D. Yow, of Avalon, will be president, and Mr. W. R. Bruce, of this place, cashier.

Judge Erwin Ill.  
ATHENS, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Judge Elex W. Erwin, one of the railroad commissioners of Georgia, is lying quietly at his home in this city. He is suffering from a serious attack of the grip. His many friends hope to see him out at an early day.

Killed by Crosties.  
ELLIYAY, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Mr. James Nicholson, of this county, was killed last Friday. While loading crosties Mr. Nicholson slipped and fell, the falling across his back. He died Friday evening.

The Conductor's Misfortune.  
SYLVANIA, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—The physical attending Major J. W. Jenkins, the Sylvania railroad conductor, whose leg was crushed by a box of cannon, falling on it about two weeks ago, found it necessary to amputate the limb above the knee.

Died Suddenly.  
ATHENS, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Margaret A. Pledger, a respected lady of this city, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease. She was highly esteemed, and leaves a large family to mourn her death.

## A Branch Road.

ATHENS, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Colonel James M. Smith will build a branch road in Oglethorpe county to his farm. He is one of the few farmers of Georgia, that makes farming pay.

The Alliance Organizing.  
TOCCOA, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Alliance of Franklin, Habersham and Rabun counties have organized a joint stock company, and will open a store in Toccoa soon.

An Ice Factory for Montezuma.  
MONTZUMA, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—There is some talk of starting an ice factory here. Mr. J. E. DeVaughn and others with capital have the matter under consideration.

## AN INNOCENT FAMILY

THE FATHER OF THE FLOCK TELLS A STORY OF PERSECUTION

And Perjury—Turned Out of Jail Here to Attend the Trial of His Son in Birmingham for Murder—His Story.

"I'm an innocent man." The speaker was about sixty years of age, dressed in loose trousers and frock coat of home made jeans, homespun blue-checked shirt, slouch hat and brogans. His hair and beard were iron gray, and his general appearance was that of an honest, plain, mountain country farmer.

He had a peculiarly straight forward, emphatic manner, and an air of earnestness that carried conviction with it.

"Yes, sir," he repeated solemnly, "I'm an innocent man."

His story. The speaker was — Lawman, of Dawson county.

Always, heretofore, in his cases in court, he has passed by the name of LaFayette Lawman. At least a dozen times in the court records he has signed his own name that way.

Yesterday, however, he announced that his name was not LaFayette Lawman, but Peyton Monroe Lawman. He was unable to explain how or why his name appeared so often as LaFayette Lawman, but as the name was so written in the order releasing him from jail he waived his objections to the misname, and just to be certain about it he signed the name both ways—"LaFayette Lawman or Peyton Monroe Lawman," with a prolonged flourish at the end that might be taken as evidence that the signature was not obtained by threats, menaces or fraud.

Lawman was released yesterday by an order from Judge Newman. The old man's son, James M. Lawman, is to be tried today in Birmingham for murder, and the father was released from jail here in order to be with his son during the trial. He left last night for Birmingham.

Lawman, the old man, was sentenced November 1st, to a month in the jail for a violation of the law. The unusually heavy sentence was imposed because Lawman is an old hand at the business, and has been tried several times before for violations of the internal revenue law.

BUT HE WAS INNOCENT.  
"They was three witnesses ergin me," said Lawman. "One of 'em—tells me his name was Mont Beck, that fellow, I never saw 'im befo' he got up ther an' swore on me. I never set eyes on 'im befo', an' he swore 'im'nt blank 'I'd hired 'im to work in er still. Never saw such lyin' in my life. Feller I never had saw befo'—up ther a swearin' he'd be workin' with me in a still for three weeks! Gentlemen, I'm er innocent man. I never saw that feller befo' I saw 'im thar on the stand."

"Ernother man was Riley Davis. I hadn't see that man in—let me see—in up'ards er thirty-two years. Lord, how that man did swear!"

"Then they was another one, and ever' one of 'em swore p'int blank ergin me. 'Er I'd er let my niggers that I'd er fixed 'em. I kin prove by the last honest one of 'em that I was in Texas all the time. It was ernother feller, ernother. I wasn't er thous'nd miles from thar. I'm er innocent man."

"I thought you pleaded guilty," put in Commissioner Haight.

The remark rather embarrassed the old man, but he rallied at once.

"Me!" he exclaimed, indignantly; "no, sirree. I hilt out ter the last notch!"

"How many times have you been tried before?" asked Commissioner Haight, meditatively.

It was another very embarrassing question, and the embarrassment was heightened by the remark of Deputy Marshal McDonald, who said that he could remember three times that the old man had been convicted inside of six years.

"Now, thar's my two brothers," said the old man energetically, as if he was bringing up testimony to rebut the damaging evidence of the deputy. "My niggers are the deap'nt."

INNOCENT BABIES.  
One er them fellows hasn't teched er drop er liquor in ten years, an' the other 'em, I'd er let my niggers that I'd er fixed 'em. I kin prove by the last honest one of 'em that I was in Texas all the time. It was ernother feller, ernother. I wasn't er thous'nd miles from thar. I'm er innocent man."

"That's what I heard—but gentlemen, that boy's ez innocent ez me or you."

And with this equivocal statement the old man left his case, and that of his wife, to the judgment of his honor and the loungers in the courtroom.

"I'm er innocent man," he was his parting remark. "Gentlemen, I'm er innocent man."

Mr. Breese's Death.  
MR. E. L. Breese, once well known in Atlanta, died yesterday in a Baltimore of pneumonia. Mr. Breese came to Atlanta a few years ago as the agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance company, and by his courteous, sensible manner won many friends. He was pained to hear the sad news. From Atlanta Mr. Breese moved to Louisville, where he became popular.

## THE CHAIR WARMERS' MAD.

One of the Brethren Has Given Away All Their Secrets.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—A secret organization of young men, who style themselves the Ancient Order of Chair Warmers, is excited over the publication of its method of initiating members. A member who had been roughly handled, gave the secrets away to a Times reporter. He made a racy story out of the mystery. The members of the order are sworn to secrecy, and they are now trying to discover the brother who betrayed them. One victim, whose nude body was stretched on a box of cracked ice, is reported to be very low with pneumonia. Pending applications for membership have been withdrawn.

The Athens Ledger.  
ATHENS, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Journalism seems to thrive in the classic city at present. When the Athens Banner and the Athens Evening Chronicle consolidated last December, it was thought that it would settle the journalistic competition for some time. But a new sheet is preparing to make its appearance before the readers of the classic city. Hon. Rich of Carrollton's most prominent business men, is lying very low and not expected to live.

Money for the Monument.  
JACKSON, Miss., February 11.—[Special.]—The house today passed the senate bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for the erection of a confederate monument in the statehouse yard. An amendment stipulating that the monument should be completed within this appropriation, was ordered by the house, which takes it back to the senate, but the chances are that it will become a law.

CARROLLTON, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Mr. R. H. Bass, one of Carrollton's most prominent business men, is lying very low and not expected to live.

## ACCIDENT NEAR TOO NY.

In Which an Open Switch Played a Prominent Part.

CANTON, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—News came to Canton last night that the south bound passenger on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad had been fearfully wrecked at Too Ny, seven miles south of Canton, and one man killed outright and several others seriously hurt. The facts regarding the wreck are these: A deep cut is being made at Too Ny and an engine and train of cars are kept busy there, going in a side track and back on the main line, thereby hanging the switch often during the day. Just before the down passenger arrived at Too Ny yesterday the switch had been changed, but it seemed to have not been carefully locked. The engine and front trucks of the baggage car passed over the switch all right, but just at that moment the "split switch" spread and the hind trucks of the baggage car and the two rear coaches ran in on the side-track about three car lengths and struck a box car, which slightly careened the baggage car and frightened Dave Graham, the colored porter and a passenger in that car who jumped off, but were only slightly hurt. The engine was "slowing up," and stopped as soon as it was discovered that the baggage car was trying to ride over the switch at the same time. Ham Holt, the mail agent, was badly scared, although the mail was but little disarranged and no lamps or glasses in the car broken. Holt, however, is easily frightened at fast running open, and came near jumping off the train a few days ago. He has been recently gotten over a spell of sickness and is very nervous and excitable. The Marietta and North Georgia has had very few accidents, and only one serious wreck, which occurred about two years ago, in which Engineer Ballows lost his life. The road is in a fine condition, its train service good, and accommodations first-class. Superintendent White, who was on duty at the time, is giving the traveling public the best possible accommodations.

## THE CHILDREN WERE DROWNED.

An Accident to a Family Emigrating in the

CORINTH, Miss., February 11.—A distressing accident was reported yesterday from Yellow creek, in Falmouth county, near Burnsville. Last Friday, during a heavy rain, Jim Seals and his family emigrated from Alabama, and attempted to cross a creek in a wagon. The stream was swollen out of its banks, and the wagon was carried away by the current and capsized, drowning four children, aged from two to ten years. The team was also drowned, and everything lost, the parents alone surviving. The children were buried Sunday at a neighboring graveyard. The parents were left penniless and are almost prostrated with grief.

## A Crazy and Dangerous Lover.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 11.—[Special.]—Officers who are out after Charles Gibson, who lives in southern Kentucky, near the Summer county line. Gibson was in love with a Summer county girl named Martha. While away in Illinois Martha transferred her affections to a young farmer of her own neighborhood. Gibson plead in vain, and finally threatened to kill himself, but Martha was still adamant. He went on to Chicago, and gashed his face and shot a hole through his hat. Then staggering back alone he begged Martha to marry him, but in vain. Gibson then went off, and returned at night and lay watching for the girl with a pistol. Her father ran him off and swore out a warrant, but he is still believed to be hanging around watching for the girl.

The Pistol Was Loaded.  
CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—A four-year-old boy named Scott at Fort Payne, Ala., was accidentally killed by a relative today. The relative was handling a pistol, not knowing it was loaded, and pointing it at the child pulled the trigger. The pistol was charged and the ball passed entirely through the child's body.

The Professor Is Married.  
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 11.—[Special.]—Professor Eden Eaton, a talented orator, who has since the summer of 1887, at St. Paul's Episcopal church here for two years, was married here last night to Miss Lucie McCarty. The newly married couple left for Atlanta, their future home.

The plague of lamps is the breaking of chimneys; but that is unnecessary—there are chimneys that do not break!

They are made of tough glass, which costs more than common glass, but not so much more as to make it impossible to sell them at the usual retail price; so the dealer gets less profit on them.

The dealer wants to know where his future chimney trade is to come from, if he sells chimneys that last forever. He secures the "good will" and good profits, as well.

"Pearl-top" is the chimney; Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, the makers.

It is pleasant to the taste and will cure the most obstinate cold. Prepared by FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. Insist on having it.

From using for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and Incipient Lung Troubles

It is pleasant to the taste and will cure the most obstinate cold. Prepared by FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. Insist on having it.

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THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA  
By Christopher Columbus, in 1492, opened the way for many wonderful developments, but to none of greater importance to suffering humanity than Swift's Specific, the world-renowned remedy for Blood Poison.

"About three years ago I was troubled with poison in my blood, very irritating and painful boils breaking out all over my body. For two years I suffered with them, trying all sorts of remedies and doctors' prescriptions without avail. Becoming disgusted with doctors, and medicines had used up to this time, I concluded to try S. S. S., and the result was far beyond my expectations. A few bottles left me in better health than I had been since childhood. I consider S. S. S. the only medicine that will thoroughly purify poisoned blood."

T. K. MAYFIELD, Horse Cove, Ky.

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE Like every other good thing, S. S. S. is imitated and aped by hundreds of people, who prey on the credulity of suffering humanity. Do not be imposed on by any of these imitations. Many of them contain poisons, and are dangerous. There is only one S. S. S., and there is nothing like it. Send your address for a copy of our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, which we will mail free.

(Copyrighted by S. S. S. Co.) THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Good morning "Paris Exposition, 1889. Pears obtained the only gold medal awarded solely for toilet SOAP in competition with all the world. Highest possible distinction."

Good morning "Paris Exposition, 1889. Pears obtained the only gold medal awarded solely for toilet SOAP in competition with all the world. Highest possible distinction."

MENIER CHOCOLATE  
UNRIVALLED. UNEQUALLED.  
PUREST IN THE WORLD.  
CONTAINS NO CHEMICALS OR ADULTERATIONS.  
Paris Exposition, 1889. 3 GRAND PRIZES.  
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR  
MENIER CHOCOLATE (YELLOW WRAPPER).  
For Sale Everywhere.  
BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE AT JACOBS' PHARMACY

SEVEN THINGS TO KNOW

I. DO YOU KNOW that nothing adds so much to the appearance of a house as Hard Wood Mantels with neat Grate and Tiles?

II. DO YOU KNOW where to get your Hard Wood Mantels, Grates, Tiles and Gas Fixtures?

III. DO YOU KNOW there is a house here in Atlanta that have the finest assortment of Mantels, Tiles, Grates and Gas Fixtures in the south?

IV. DO YOU KNOW that they make a specialty of these goods?

V. DO YOU KNOW that you cannot buy Mantels, Tiles, Grates and Gas Fixtures as well from seeing the cuts as seeing the goods themselves?

VI. DO YOU KNOW that you can buy a Hard Wood Mantel with square Grate, Tile Hearth and Facing complet for \$18?

VII. DO YOU REALIZE that Hannicutt & Bellingrath carry a stock of over 100 Hard Wood Mantels, 200 Tile Hearths and Mantel Facings, 300 Plain and Fancy Grates; \$10,000 worth of Plain and Ornamental Gas Fixtures, and that they can save you from 10 to 20 per cent on these goods? If you do not, call and see them. It costs nothing to look.

36 and 38 Peachtree Street.

deci3 sun wed fri too col n r n

LEA & PERRINS  
SAUCE  
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)  
Imports the most delicious taste and note

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM  
A MEDICAL GEN  
TLEMAN at Mad  
to his brother  
Worcester,  
May, 1861.  
"I feel that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."







## THE CONSTITUTION.

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\$2 A YEAR.  
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.  
ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 12, 1890.

## A Good Suggestion.

An esteemed correspondent at Enfield, Alabama, writes to THE CONSTITUTION, enclosing the following newspaper clipping:  
A few weeks ago Mr. Gray, a resident of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and for some months in Enfield, as the agent of the Thompson-Houston electric light works, wrote a long letter to an old friend in his town, giving his impression of the south, recounting pleasantly his experiences in hunting and other sports, and winding up with his impression of the "race problem" as it is called. Mr. Gray is a republican, and the letter turned the letter over to the editor of the republican paper in the town. The republican editor printed all about the hunts and his other experiences, but didn't give Mr. Gray's opinions on the race question since he had been south.

Mr. Gray's friend wrote him about this: DEAR TOM: Kellogg printed your hunts, but he didn't think you knew a continental about the negro, and besides, he is afraid to print your truthful statements. He prefers to edit that question from a distance.  
This tells its own story, but it has set our correspondent to thinking. It has occurred to him that it would be a good idea to hold, in Atlanta, within three months, say, in the laying of the cornerstone of the Grady monument, a convention of northern men who have lived in the south one year or longer. Ten delegates from each southern state would be enough. After their deliberations, the convention should issue an address to the people of the north, giving its views upon the south and southern questions. It would be a peace convention in the line of Mr. Grady's work, and would do more good in publishing the truth to the world than any other body of men could do.

Our Enfield friend's suggestion is a good one. Each southern state could easily furnish ten representative northerners. The convention would not be in session long, and the expense would be a trifle. Such an assemblage would send a message north that would ring across the continent and silence the clamor of our enemies.

## The Western Situation.

The governor of Kansas has been petitioned to call the legislature together to devise measures of relief for the farmers.  
The petition of the Farmers' Alliance says: Whereas the shrinkage in values on both real and personal property in the state of Kansas in the past two years has caused very great financial embarrassment among the farmers of our state, and in many instances the farmers have become unable, by reason of these shrinkages, to prevent proceedings in foreclosures, which are increasing to an alarming extent; we, the undersigned, electors of Kansas, therefore respectfully petition your excellency to call a special session of the legislature of Kansas for the purpose of providing for the relief of our farmers, giving the mortgagee of a homestead at least two years in which to occupy, enjoy and redeem, if possible, after sale of mortgaged premises, and to provide, also, for a stay of execution on all judgments on promissory notes and mortgages pending for a reasonable time after judgment, without bond.  
And yet tremendous crops were raised in Kansas last year. What is the nature of the trouble out there?

It is not easy to answer this question briefly. The petitions sent to the governor speak of high freight rates on corn, the decline of the population, the failure of mortgage loan companies, and general poverty.  
Other western states are making similar complaints. It seems that the mortgage business has been overdone, and the great eastern land loan companies have come to the conclusion that extreme caution is necessary in placing money in the west.

The great west has been overworked. Its growth has been stimulated by the railroad companies and immigration agencies, and the agricultural interest has become unwieldy. There is not diversity enough in the pursuits of the people—not manufacturing enough to build up the necessary markets.

It will be remarked that the steady and natural growth of the south has been exempt from the evils complained of in the west. Capital is seeking investment here; people are coming and none are leaving. We do not petition for special sessions of the legislature to relieve the farmers or any other class. Our diversified interests are progressing under natural laws, without undue pressure or speculative methods.

Honorable Greeley's advice, "Go west, young man," is out of date. Everywhere the cry is, "Go south!"

## The Proposed Rules.

It is more than probable that the rules reported by a majority of the house committee will be adopted, with few if any changes.

The rules are objected to by the democrats on the ground that they are tyrannical and contrary to established precedents. Taking the worst possible view of them, they will be better than no rules. If they turn out to be thoroughly bad, opposing the minority, and facilitating partisan legislation, the country will remember that the sole responsibility rests with the republicans.

The house must have rules, and had ones are better than none. It should not be forgotten that the proposed code is not to endure forever. The democrats can very well afford to wait patiently for the next congressional election. If, in the meantime, the republican rule turn out to be unjust, and contrary to the spirit of our institutions, the trick of the party in power will be resented by the people at the ballot box.

The republican partisans in the house reckon without their usual shrewdness when they assume that their party will solidly sustain them, right or wrong. During Mr. Cleveland's first campaign the fact was demonstrated that thousands of republicans, headed by influential leaders and newspapers in the north, are ready to vote with the democrats when they are satisfied that their own party is plainly in the wrong. We may expect at the next election to see wholesale defections from the party of the administration. There is a growing belief in the north that business is a bigger thing than politics. Northern capital and enterprise are marching southward, and there will be an emphatic

protest against any legislation tending to injure their interests.

Speaker Reed and his comrades may make things very unpleasant with their rules. But their time is short. The prosperity of the north within the past fifteen years has become largely dependent upon southern progress, and no injury can be done to this progress without injuring the other. If the republican majority in the house blindly rushes on in its rule or ruin fashion, it will have a heavy account to settle shortly with the voters of the country.

So, let us have the rules, good or bad. They are bound to help us in the end.

## Southern Cities.

When the revolutionary war broke out, several southern cities gave promise of keeping pace with their northern rivals.

Lack of enterprise, and the agricultural tendency of the south, checked the growth of cities, and when the last census was taken, New Orleans and Louisville were the only two with upwards of 100,000 population, unless we count Baltimore.

The New Orleans Picayune does not think it likely that the coming census will show a greater number of large cities than we had ten years ago. Richmond, Atlanta, Memphis and Nashville will climb up nearly to the 100,000 mark, but several states, and vast areas of territory, will be without anything like a big city.

Our contemporary sees what we predicted long ago—that as we increase the manufacture of the products of our fields, forests and mines, large cities will necessarily be built, our markets will be multiplied, and our farmers will find a profitable home demand for everything they can raise.

It takes time to build cities, but the drift of things is in that direction, and the end of another generation will see several large centers of population in this region. A backward glance at what has been accomplished since the war will emphasize this prediction.

## A Touch of Winter.

The hotel men down in Florida are confident that the winter will wind up with a couple of months of cold weather. So they are still looking out for northern visitors.

They may be right. It is said that the winter of 1828 in Georgia was exactly like the present one. In February the mild weather came to an end, and then for a couple of months there was a flurry of snow and sleet and ice.

We may catch it yet. There is plenty of time for bad weather, and it may extend far into April.

It will be some time before we can snap our fingers at the coal dealers and pull off our flannels.

## North Dakota's Lottery.

The action of the North Dakota house in indefinitely postponing the lottery bill is one way of killing it.

All over the country there is a strong public sentiment against lotteries, and it would be a step backward to legalize them in North Dakota or any other state.

The lottery idea tempts people to neglect honest work and look out for wealth which they have not earned. It is in line with gambling and some of the worst forms of speculation.

North Dakota must be built up by hard work, and not by a lottery wheel. The new state cannot afford to have a swarm of idle loafers, living by their wits, and looking forward to the drawing of a prize. Lottery prizes are few and far between. Even when one is drawn, it is a question whether it benefits the lucky man. Money obtained in such a way generally goes easily. The record of waste, extravagance and dissipation caused by the lottery epidemic would assume frightful proportions if it could be correctly presented.

At this time it is more important than ever to impress the youth of the land with the great lessons of honesty, industry and economy.

The lottery is the enemy of these three virtues. It is the workingman's foe. It is a social evil.

The policy of the law is to encourage thrift and discourage its opposite. Under no circumstances has any legislature the shadow of an excuse for reviving this curse of a past age.

## An Old Man's Crime.

When a boy like Jesse Pomeroy commits an atrocious murder all the world is shocked. Total depravity united with extreme youth is horrible to contemplate.

But how is it when the case is reversed, and a very old man sheds blood without cause?

Near Winniepee, Manitoba, the other day, old man Morton aged ninety-five, murdered his son and daughter-in-law. A trifling dispute took place, and the old man told his son to shoot or take his chances. The son said no attention to the threat, and the father shot him through the heart. Then, reloading the gun, he killed his daughter-in-law as she bent over the dead body of her husband. Morton, despite his age, is clear-headed. He knew what he was doing, and calmly says that his act was intentional.

People said that Jesse Pomeroy was too young to hang. Will they now say that Morton is too old for the gallows? Will it not be said that the revolting nature of his crime is proof of his insanity?

It is an interesting question. One thing, however, is certain—we cannot afford to turn either babies or centenarians loose on the country when they are too quick on the trigger. If they are too young or too old to hang, they must be looked up for life. With Morton a life sentence will be only a matter of a few years. If it hastens his death, so much the better.

## A Scourge of the Cities.

Dr. Janeway, a New York physician, says the prevalence of pneumonia is due to high pressure life in the cities, where so many people live in rooms overheated and poorly ventilated. Late hours, excessive drink and other causes that debilitate people make them ready victims of the disease.

This sounds plausible, but the epidemic form of the gripe, which has so often resulted in pneumonia this winter, is not confined to cities, though the concentration of population has given it the largest prevalence and fatality. News comes from the country districts of Georgia that hale and hearty men, living in houses above the suspicion of steam heat, are attacked by the gripe and suffer with it just as we do in Atlanta. Once attacked by the gripe, the man who exposes himself is most likely to have pneumonia. That is the invariable observation of physicians, and our out-of-town friends need not fancy that a crack in the wall is any protection for a gripe patient against pneumonia. In general, however, and taken aside from

the present epidemic, which seems to be favored by atmospheric conditions not yet explained, pneumonia appears to attack the household plants first. The soldier who slept in the rain would have died if he had been taken from an overheated dwelling to sleep on the cold ground. Other sanitary conditions in cities may have something to do with pneumonia. Investigations provoked by the alarming increase of diphtheria in certain parts of New England have revealed a relation between that disease and bad drainage. It may be that the pneumonia bacillus is more easily propagated in cities than in the pure air of the country, and that steam heating and tight houses prepare the material for him to work on.

## Beyond Help.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean publishes an appeal to the charitable to raise a fund for the suffering members of the family of old John Brown, who was hanged at Harper's Ferry. From time to time during the past thirty years, similar appeals have been made. The Browns have been helped, not once, nor twice, but many times. Help has never done them any good, nor ever will.

The "second Christ," as some of his admirers called John Brown—the "modern Spartan," as Victor Hugo termed him—that "great and good man," as the New England Magazine speaks of him, seems not only to have borne the brand of Cain himself, but to have transmitted it to his children.

From the day when old man Brown first began to sow the seeds of wholesale murder, the entire family seemed to be marked out for poverty, suffering and destruction.

We honestly believe that these miserable people are beyond all human help. They can neither keep nor profitably use money when it is given to them. For a generation they have been petted and aided by fanatics and philanthropists, but whenever they have been pulled up one step they have fallen back two.

We say nothing about retribution or the workings of providence in this case. All that we say about it is that a family with such an origin and such a history, so steeped in crime and disaster, cannot now, by the aid of a charity fund, be made respectable, self-respected and self-sustaining. The entire brood will die out, and die in shame and misery.

The history of the Brown family is worth studying.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE RUSSIAN FEMALE BILIBETTES have a heart-rending way of silencing themselves to avoid punishment. It is very sad, but they would save all this trouble by minding their own business. There is no reason why women should become nihilists.

AN ECONOMIC CHICAGO man threw his wife's dead body out to an alley. When arrested he explained that he did it to save burial expenses.

MAJOR SERPA PINTO, the idol of progressive Portugal, is thus described: "He is small of stature but exceedingly lithe and muscular. His beard and hair are long and silky. His feet and hands are small and shapely. Although short-sighted, the look of his eyes is exceedingly energetic, vivacious and bold. It lightens up a face which has been rendered very yellow by disease of the liver, contracted during the course of his African explorations. He is somewhat of a wit with regard to his personal appearance, but the impression caused thereby disappears as soon as he begins to speak. He is extremely eloquent and a thorough master of his subject."

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says: "The trouble between England and Portugal has reached an acute stage. A dispatch from London, dated the 10th inst., says that a British subject, aged ten months, has been petted with mud and stones by the populace of Oporto, while taking his daily walk in his perambulator. The matrons of England, who had remained utterly indifferent to the lake Nyassa, and even to the Zambesi, are now up in arms on behalf of British babies, and clamor aloud for vengeance. Indeed, if they had their way, war would be declared against Portugal tomorrow, and Oporto reduced to ashes by the British fleet. For the next week or two, at any rate until the action has been made by the Portuguese, and the apologies of the Lieben government officially conveyed to the injured infant, the British husband will reside almost permanently at his club. For life at home will not be worth living."

THE MORMONS are in bad luck. Tattered and feathered in Alabama, and out-voted by the Gentiles in Utah, the sum of their misdeeds would seem to be complete. They talk of migrating to Canada.

It is generally believed that the French Panama canal commission will recommend the continuation of the work.

THE PHILADELPHIA American calls the editorials of its contemporary, the Times, "a-d-nonsense."

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS has interviewed a Philadelphia man, who says he has been from eighty-five to one hundred. Thirty have used stimulants and seventeen have not. The others are non-committal. Forty have used tobacco and twenty-one have not. In occupation, the majority are farmers. Nearly all take eight hours sleep.

## "The Sun" in the South.

Mr. Hinton A. Hirsch, the special correspondent of the New York Sun, is in Atlanta for a few days. The Sun made a fortunate selection when it engaged Mr. Hirsch to write a series of letters from the southern states. He is a highly accomplished gentleman, a thoroughly equipped journalist, and his thirteen years work in writing up the resources of the southern states has made his name familiar to newspaper readers throughout the country. He belongs to a famous literary family of North Carolina, and is one of the best newspaper correspondents on the New York press. His mission is a piece of enterprise worthy of the Sun. He is down here to describe the southern states, and not to write paid letters, puffing or advertising matter. His letters will be read with great interest.

What Does the Postmaster-General Mean? From the Philadelphia Press.

You will come to the Dress Novelty counter eager to meet these French beauties. Descriptions don't describe these goods—cannot. Only when the famous myth, the word picture of the day, takes his pen in hand to advertise can such hope for justice. JOHN WANAMAKER.

## Is This Georgia's Single Tax?

From the Boston Globe.  
Wyoming territory's tax of \$2.50 a year on unmarried men is too small. If they are to be taxed at all, tax 'em enough to afford adequate protection to the land industries.

## He Discarded a Queen and Lost.

From the Boston Herald.  
Ex-King Milan, of Serbia, lost \$50,000 one day this week at a gambling table.

## PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

HILL.—The Misses Hill have opened a school of journalism in London.

ROTHSCHILD.—Baron Rothschild, the Paris banker, has fortified his house and lives in deadly fear of the anarchists.

MALONE.—General Malone is living in comparative retirement in Washington.

WOLSELEY.—Lord Wolseley, the famous general, is very unpopular with the English royal family.

MONTESQUIEU.—The Duke de Montespenser left a fortune of \$200,000. Neither he nor any member of his family ever worked to earn a dollar of it.

RELL.—In Governor Hill's library, at Albany, is a book on "The Art of Nursing," and one on "To-bacco and Alcohol." The governor is a bachelor, and uses neither tobacco nor alcohol.

## CAPITALISTS COMING

TO ATTEND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET.

They Will Look Over the South as an Inviting Field for Agricultural Enterprise. The Visits to Be Made Other Places.

NEW YORK, February 11.—[Special.]—Interest in the south as an inviting field for investment widens and deepens every day, hence the frequent excursion parties of capitalists and enterprising men of affairs to Dixie. No more unimpaired country has ever started south on a tour of inspection than the one which left here today.

THE PARTY OF ITS WAY.  
The party numbers over fifty, composed of both ladies and gentlemen. They travel by special train, composed of five elegant private coaches and a baggage car. The trip will be unusually extensive, embracing visits to Knoxville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Pensacola and Jacksonville, Mobile and New Orleans.

The visit to Atlanta is especially to attend the chamber of commerce banquet in that city on February 13th, and likewise the trip to New Orleans will be to enjoy the Mardi Gras festival. While taking in these pleasures the gentlemen of the party will give due attention to the material resources of the south, and no doubt will be quick to appreciate the vast opportunities for profitable investment, and govern themselves accordingly.

WHO ARE COMING.

The party is made up altogether of New Yorkers. Boston contributes a worthy delegation from her representative citizens. Among those who constitute the party of distinguished are: Stephen B. Simons, Weston Lewis, John J. Henry, William D. Russell, Charles H. Taylor, Jonathan A. Lane, George R. Babbitt, Edward J. Hathorne, Edward F. Wilbur, A. D. Richardson, W. J. Draper, Isaac P. T. Edmunds, of Boston, and Charles L. Smith, J. Edward Simmons, A. Foster Higgins, Francis B. Thurber, James A. Stewart, John Sloane, Cornelius N. Bliss, John E. Parsons, James G. Smith, R. T. Wilson, Jr., John C. Calhoun, William H. Grace, Captain H. R. Gordon, Russell B. Harrison, James A. Hann, John H. Hall, G. J. Wetzel, Pat Calhoun, John H. Inman, of New York.

THE ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—[Special.]—The distinguished party of New York and Boston people, on their way to the Atlanta chamber of commerce banquet, left here tonight. They went by the East Tennessee via Chattanooga, and will reach Atlanta on Thursday evening at 4 o'clock. The party is traveling in a special train with five handsome private cars and a baggage car. It is the finest train that has ever pulled out of Washington for the south. They will meet Governor Campbell at Chattanooga.

Mr. Russell, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Babbitt, of the Boston party, with Mr. Pat Calhoun, left the main party here and went direct to Atlanta via the Air-Line. They will reach Atlanta tomorrow night. The wives of Mr. Russell and Mr. Taylor accompany them. There are also a number of ladies with the main party.

The invited guests to the chamber of commerce banquet will begin to arrive tomorrow morning and will be received by the committee assigned to each delegation.

Every arrangement for the banquet and entertainment of the visitors has been perfected. The various committees of the chamber of commerce will see that the duty assigned to them is performed satisfactorily and everything possible will be done to make the visit of the distinguished party a pleasant one. The Piedmont club, which will entertain the guests Friday afternoon, has issued invitations to the members of the Piedmont club, to be present at the clubhouse at half past two, to meet the guests of the chamber of commerce at the reception and lunch.

The committee has caused the chamber to postpone the regular monthly meeting to Tuesday, February 10th. At that meeting there will be an interesting address by Colonel W. D. Ellis, chairman of the committee on taxation.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

There Was No Danger.

ERRORS CONSTITUTION: In your issue of this morning you refer to the breaking of one of our guy wires as an accident which subjected the conductor, who removed the wire, to imminent danger to his life.

Let me suggest that you correct one statement in the article, namely:

"While no one knew at the time, the conductor who first touched the wire ran a great risk of his life, because, in touching the guy wire, he had crossed the electric light wire. If the insulation had been burned through, the whole wire would have been made, and the entire current of 12,000 volts would have been sent to the body of the man touched."

In the first place, the guy-wire could not fall across an electric light wire for the reason that there is no electric wire in the air.

Secondly, there is not to my knowledge, in any city in the world, a street circuit on which a pressure of 12,000 volts is maintained, and there is none in this city on which there is even a quarter of a volt.

The only circuits in this city, a shock from which would be in any way dangerous, are the are the circuits of the city of Atlanta, and any of the street railway wires to fall on these wires.

FREDERICK A. HILLS.  
Electrician T. H. Co.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The statement can't be doubted that Florida, and particularly St. Augustine, Pensacola and Jacksonville show pluck every year when the baseball season opens. The usual howl of several hundred dollars does not produce any demoralizing effect upon the sport. The Times says that the Chicago league nine will reach that city this week to be met by clubs from St. Augustine and Jacksonville. Billy Taylor, the jumbo of the diamond, is with the St. Augustine club. The Times-Kirland, of Jacksonville, gives as a reason for Kilrain's victory at New Orleans, that he had a better man behind him and a power man in front of him.

A citizen of Kingstree who arrived in the city last night, says the Charleston World, brings a sensational story of a shooting affair which took place about two miles from town Thursday evening. It seems that a young man by the name of Charlie Hirsch had been engaged to a Miss Brown for some time. The day for the nuptials had been fixed, and arrangements for the daughter of the slain-father had been completed. But as the time approached the young man showed the white feather—literally backed out and positively refused to fulfill the engagement. This kind of business did not suit Mr. Brown, "pere," and he called on young Mr. Hirsch for an explanation.

He was accompanied by a trusty friend in the person of a well-known barrel shogun. The two arrived at the young man's house about midnight. Exactly what transpired is not known, but when Mr. Brown left his gun place about two miles from town Thursday evening. It seems that a young man by the name of Charlie Hirsch had been engaged to a Miss Brown for some time. The day for the nuptials had been fixed, and arrangements for the daughter of the slain-father had been completed. But as the time approached the young man showed the white feather—literally backed out and positively refused to fulfill the engagement. This kind of business did not suit Mr. Brown, "pere," and he called on young Mr. Hirsch for an explanation.

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early slow. Those long voyages were generally preferred to the trip overland in stage coaches. Up to the commencement of the war ninety years was the average time of steamships between Savannah and New York. The ships left New York on Saturday afternoon, and the passengers thought they were lucky if they got to Savannah in time for dinner on Wednesday.

One of the attractive features of the coming 25th May celebration in Charlotte will be a championship race between the Columbia, S. C., and Athens, Ga., truck companies. These two companies are the champions of the south, and are now "tied," each having won one race. They propose to run off the tie at Charlotte, and will offer a prize of \$200 in addition to the prize to be offered by the Charlotte firemen. The Macon, Ga., Truck company will also be here.

The time of the Athens company is 34½ seconds, 125 yards run, and put up ladders.

Fishing in the Catawba river, near Charlotte, at present is said to be good. Mr. David Weaver, of Berryhill township, was in the city today, and he reported that he caught, with hook and line, a green carp in the Catawba weighing 12½ pounds. This is a big fish to be hooked from an old river, and shows that carp culture is a success.

THE GOVERNOR COMMUTES.

The Official Order Issued in the Case of Thomas West—notice of which was given in yesterday's CONSTITUTION—was signed by the governor yesterday.

The case is rather a peculiar one. West is a negro who was sentenced at the January term of Bartow superior court for selling liquor without a license. The sentence was to pay \$100 and costs, making a total of \$102.40, or to serve twelve months on the chain-gang.

As usual in such cases, sentence was suspended for a few days to allow West to pay the fine, but the money was not on hand and the sentence was put into execution. West was sent, as all Bartow county convicts are, to the Floyd county penitentiary.

On the very next day after West was carried from his home county jail, his old mother appeared at the court house with the money to pay his fine and costs. She had worked night and day to secure her son's release, and finally succeeded in getting the amount she knew was necessary, but was twenty-four hours too late. The sentence had been ordered put into execution, and West had been hired to the Floyd county penitentiary.

The old woman was piteous in her appeals, but there was



## BRIEF.

IN CON-

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## WILL TAKE THE CENSUS

SOMETHING OF THE MAN WHO IS CENSUS SUPERVISOR

For the Third Georgia District—Mr. Joseph H. Thibadeau, a Well-Known Railroad Man, Is the Appointee.

The announcement of the appointment of Mr. Joseph H. Thibadeau to the census supervision for the third Georgia district—the one which includes Fulton county—created no surprise in Atlanta, for it was known that Mr. Thibadeau's appointment was certain to come.

Besides Fulton, the following counties comprise the third district: Butts, Campbell, Carroll, Clayton, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Gwinnett, Henry, Jackson, Jasper, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Putnam, Rockdale, Spalding, and Walton counties.

The work of taking the census will begin as was stated in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, on the first of June. The census-takers will be appointed by the supervisors before then.

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## THEY KEEP EVERY ACRE

THE EXPOSITION SHAREHOLDERS DECIDE NOT TO SELL LAND

Though Ninety Acres of the Tract Is Unimproved and Is Not Used for Exposition Purposes.

There was an important meeting of the shareholders of the exposition company last evening at the Traders' Exchange building.

Twenty-seven shareholders were present, representing in person and by proxy about 300 shares of \$100 each. President James R. Wylie presided.

The question to be decided was a very important one—important to the general public as well as to the exposition shareholders.

The exposition company owns about one hundred and ninety acres of land, one hundred acres being in the city.

There is a debt on the property amounting to about \$22,000, which debt is bonded at six per cent.

The question was—would it pay the stockholders better to sell the idle land, ninety acres, more or less, getting rid of the indebtedness and leaving a balance for improvements on the remainder; or to hold the property in bulk, with interest on the indebtedness, and wait for the profit in the increasing value of the land?

TWO RESOLUTIONS.

The issue was brought up fairly by two resolutions, the first one by Mr. C. A. Collier.

It was to authorize the directors to sell, at their discretion, the idle land not used for exhibition purposes, or so much of it as they saw fit, the part sold not to exceed ninety acres.

Mr. Jack Spalding was the author of the other resolution. Its sense was that no sale be now made or authorized.

MR. SPALDING argued at some length in favor of his substitute. He showed how the property had increased in value, and how it was now accessible by two good streets, well paved, and by two street railway lines; and that Blackley avenue was to be extended and graded and other improvements made, all enhancing the value of the property.

"It costs us six per cent on \$22,000 to hold this idle land," said he, "but it is enhancing in value at the rate of 30 per cent a year. Our policy is to hold it."

Mr. H. H. Spalding followed, agreeing with Mr. Spalding that to sell the land would be putting money into the pockets of speculators, and that it would be much better to hold every acre of land.

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## THE DIXIE'S RECEPTION

THEY GIVE A GERMAN IN HONOR OF THE NINE O'CLOCK.

A Delightful Affair at the Kimball Last Night—Master Bacon's Lord Fanciful Party—Other Society News.

The German given at the Kimball last night by the Dixie club, in honor of the Nine O'Clocks, was one of the most delightful and most highly enjoyed affairs of the season. There were several interesting features of the German. Mr. Robert L. Maddox, Jr., led the German.

ATHEENS, Ga., February 11.—(Special.)—An elegant musical entertainment will be given Thursday evening at Mrs. E. A. Crawford's select school, under the direction of Miss Ellen Bell.

Quite a number of Athenians will go down to Augusta to attend the Valentine ball, to be given in that city.

Miss Anna Coates, of Baltimore, will arrive in Athens this week, and will visit the family of Dr. H. C. White.

Miss Pauline Harris has returned home, much to the delight of her many friends.

Lotus, H. W. Ham, of Gainesville, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Eugene Block, of Atlanta, is welcomed back, after a short visit to his relatives in Atlanta.

Master Milton Bacon gave a delightful luncheon and theater party to a few of his little friends yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Bacon's pretty suite of rooms at Mrs. Fort's were decorated in roses and ferns, while the table ornaments were entirely of white lilacs and lily-of-the-valleys.

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## CHANGE THEIR NAMES

A MOTHER AND THREE CHILDREN ARE TIED OF THEIR SURNAMES.

The Filing of a Petition in the Superior Court Brings Up What Was at the Time Quite a Sensational Divorce.

"Mrs. M. E. Kates."

After wearing that name for almost a quarter of a century, the owner now asks the court of Fulton county to relieve her from it, and restore to her that of her maidenhood, Miss M. E. LaVette.

On this there hangs a story.

Three children—two girls and a boy, the eldest twenty years, and the youngest sixteen—these also ask relief from the name of their father, and permission to wear that of their mother.

The name of George W. Kates was, several years ago quite well known in Atlanta, and throughout the south among a certain class of people.

He was a luminous light in the spiritualistic army, editor of the "Light For Thinkers," an official organ of southern spiritualists, during the period of its existence published in Atlanta.

At this time, Geo. W. Kates and the petitioner in the paper filed yesterday, Mrs. M. E. Kates, were husband and wife. Until some five years ago they apparently lived happily together, both taking a hand in the management of the newspaper.

A local sensation was created one day by the filing of divorce proceedings by Mrs. Kates. This developed as the case proceeded, showing up a rather sensational state of affairs in the Kates household.

The divorce trial was an interesting one. A separation was finally granted, Kates agreeing to contribute so much per month for a year toward the support of his youngest child, all three of the children having been awarded to the custody of the mother by the court.

The granting of the divorce made still other sensational developments. On the very day of the decree, Kates took to himself another wife. This is set forth in the petition entered by Mrs. Kates yesterday. It afterwards transpired that Kates had been smitten with the charms of wife No. 2 for a long time before he wedded her, and that all the trouble was on this account.

She had worked up the divorce action so as to marry again.

Kates, just after his divorce and sudden marriage again, left Atlanta and its memories behind him, locating in Nashville.

Mrs. Kates and her children remained living in Atlanta. In her petition Mrs. Kates says her divorced husband never contributed a cent to the support of the youngest child, as she had agreed to do. She makes the fact of his hasty second marriage, and other circumstances connected with the case. She says Kates left her and her children in needy circumstances, but that together they have struggled on and are now striving to lay up a competency.

She refers to the trial of the divorce case in Fulton superior court, and asks in conclusion that the name she bore before her marriage be restored to her and also to the three children. That name was Miss M. E. LaVette.

The petition is returnable to the spring term of court.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DALIEL, furniture, wall paper, window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

Dr. W. S. ANTONIO has removed his office to No. 130 Washington street.

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